

APPENDICES

perialism. Thus the specific character of the development of the countries is especially expressed in the fact that the growth of forces is realised with extreme difficulty, spasmodically, artificial?; limited to individual branches of industry.

The inevitable result of this is that the pressure of imperialism colonial and semi-colonial countries is reproduced each time in degree and evokes an ever-more powerful resistance on the part social-economic factors originating from imperialism itself. The hindrance to independent development more and more deepen* nism of the colonial peoples in relation to imperialism and leadi tutionary crises, boycott movements, national-revolutionary insurrection?, etc.

On the one hand, the imminent objective contradictions in development of the colonies become intensified, which itself deeper.* contradictions between the independent development or the colonies and the interest of the bourgeoisie of the imperialist States; on the new capitalist forms of exploitation bring into the arena a genuine revolutionary force—the proletariat, around which the many millions of peasant masses rally more and more strongly in order to offer resistance to the yoke of finance capital.

All the chatter of the imperialists and their lackeys about of decolonisation being carried through by the imperialist powers, promotion of the "free development of the colonies," reveals nothing but an imperialist lie. It is of the utmost importance that Communists both in the imperialist and in the colonial countries should completely expose this lie.

III. ON COMMUNIST STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN CHINA, AND SIMILAR COLONIAL COUNTRIES.

16. As in all colonies and semi-colonies, so also in China and the development of productive forces and the socialisation of labour stands at a comparatively low level. This circumstance, together with the fact of foreign domination and also the presence of powerful relics of feudalism and pre-capitalist relations, determines the character of the immediate stasre of the

revolution in these countries. In the revolutionary movement of these countries we have to deal with the bourgeois democratic revolution, i.e. the stage signifying the preparation of the prerequisites for proletarian dictatorship and socialist revolution. Corresponding to this, the following kinds of tasks can be pointed out, which may be considered as general basic tasks of the bourgeois democratic revolution in the colonies and semi-colonies:

a) A shifting in the relationship of forces in favour of the proletariat:
emancipation of the country from the yoke of imperialism ('nationalisation of foreign concessions, railways, banks, etc.) and the overthrow of the establishment of the national unity of the country where this has not yet been attained: overthrow

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